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[EO] Exh. Case: NI

NI-4955

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR CRIMES
APO 696 A U.S. ARMY

STAFF EVIDENCE ANALYSIS

By: FRANKENBERG
Date: 26 March 1947

Doc. No. NI-4955

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HJALMAR SCHACHT
(SCHACHT Exhibit Nr.48)

Date: 4 June 1946

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OCCWC, Nuernberg

PERSONS, FIRMS OR ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED:

NG- SCHACHT Hjalmar

TO BE FILED UNDER THESE REFERENCE HEADINGS:

As above. Also:

NI- IGF Four Year Plan
NI- IGF Preparation for aggression

SUMMARY (Indicate page nos.):

See title.

END

Schacht Exhibit Nr. 48

DEFENSE DOCUMENT BOOK

SUPPLEMENT

H J A L M A R  S C H A C H T.

submitted by

Dr. Rudolf Dix

Attorney- at- Law

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Albert Speer August 22, 1945.

Adolf Hitler's memorandum concerning the tasks of the Four Year Plan - 1936

This memorandum was given personally to me by A.H. in 1944, with the following statement:
The lack of understanding of the Reich Ministry for Economics and the opposition of the German Economy against all, large scale plans induced him to elaborate this memorandum at Obersalzberg.

He decided at that time to carry out a Four Year Plan and to put Goering in charge of it. On the occasion of Goering's appointment as the official in charge of the Four Year Plan he gave him this memorandum. There are only 3 copies, one of which he gave to me.

Goering was appointed (through decree in the Reichsgesetzblatt) as the official in charge of the Four Year Plan October 18th 1936, so that the memorandum might have been originated in August 1936 approximately.

My secretaries Edith Nagiera and Annemarie Kempf made this transcript in my office, for my archives in Nuernberg.

(Signed) Albert Speer

I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Ministère Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1946.

Ich bestätige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass dieses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4. April 1946.

Signature of Consel
Signature de l'Avocat
Unterschrift des Verteidigers

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Notice.

Not to be published until presented before the tribunal in open court and then only that portion actually submitted as evidence.

Ne pas publier avant présentation devant le tribunal en audience publique et seulement la partie réellement versée au dossier.

Nicht zu veroeffentlichen vor Darlegung vor dem Gericht (Tribunal) in oeffentlicher Sitzung und dann nur jenen Teil, welcher tatsaechlich zur Beweisfuehrung uebermittelt wurde.

Не публиковать до того, как представлено на публичном заседании Трибунала и только ту часть, которая представлена в качестве доказательства.

The Political Situation

Politics is the leadership and the course of the historical struggle for life of the nations. The aim of these struggles is the maintenance of existence. Even the ideological struggles have their ultimate causes and receive their most profound impulses from the aims of existence determined by the national character of the nation. But religions and ideologies are always able to give to these struggles a particular bitterness and thus confer upon them a strong historical impressiveness. They leave their imprint upon the history of centuries. Nations and countries living within the boundaries of such ideological or religious conflicts cannot seclude or exclude themselves from the events. Christianity and the migration of nations have determined the historical course of centuries. Mohammedanism has shaken the Orient as well as the Occident likewise during half a millenium. The Reformation has driven the whole of central Europe within the sphere of its consequences. The individual countries were not able to exclude themselves from the events - either by cleverness or by a sought for indifference. Since the outbreak of the French revolution the world drives, with a continously increasing pace, towards a new conflict, the extreme solution of which is Bolshevism, essence and goal of which is the elimination and the displacement of the hitherto leading social classes of the humanity by the Jewry spread throughout the world.

No nation will be able to avoid or keep from this historical conflict. Since Marxism - through its victory in Russia - has established one of the greatest Empires as a base of operations for its future operations, this question has become a threatening one. A concrete offensive design, based on an authoritarian ideology, opposes a democratic world which is ideologically split.

The means of military power of this offensive design are rapidly increasing from year to year. One should compare the assumptions of the military circles of 10 or 15 years ago with the actually created Red Army of to-day in order to realize the dangerous extent of this development. One should consider the results of a further development within 10, 15 or 20 years in order to have an idea of the conditions which would then occur.

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Germany

Germany will have to be regarded, as it always was, as the focus of the occidental world against the Bolshevistic attacks. I do not consider this as a joyous mission but unfortunately as a severe difficulty and burden upon our national life, resulting from our disadvantageous position in Europe. But we can not avoid this destiny. Our political position results from the following:

Presently there are only two nations in Europe which can be regarded as being firm against Bolshevism; Germany and Italy. The other nations are either disintegrated by their democratic way of living, infected by Marxism and therefore designed to collapse within the discernible future, or ruled by authoritarian governments, the only strength of which are the military means of power, which means that; due to the necessity of protecting the existence of their leadership against their own people by the forcible measures of the executive power, they are unable to utilize these forcible measures outwards for the protection of the nation. All these nations would be unable at anytime to wage a war against Russia with any prospect of success.

Generally, besides Germany and Italy, only Japan can be considered as a power resisting the world peril.

It is not the aim of this memorandum to prophesy the moment at which the untenable situation in Europe will reach the stage of open war.

I want only to express in these lines my conviction that this crisis cannot and will not fail to come, and that Germany has the duty of securing her existence against this catastrophe, with all means and to protect herself from it

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and that this obligation gives rise to a series of consequences concerning the most important tasks ever imposed upon our nation.

For a victory of Bolshevism over Germany would not lead to a Versailles Treaty but to a definitive annihilation and even to an extermination of the German nation.

The extent of such a catastrophe cannot be estimated. As in general, western Europe (Germany included) would experience after a Bolshevist collapse, the most horrible catastrophe humanity has known since the disappearence of the nations of antiquity. With respect to the necessity of warding off this danger, all other considerations must be relegated to the background as completely unimportant.

Germany's Defense Capability:

Germany's defense capability is based upon several factors. As the first, I would like to emphasize the inner value of the German nation in itself. The German nation politically well-led, ideologically strengthened and militarily well organized represents certainly the world's most valuable resistance factor today. The political leadership is secured by the National Socialist Party, the ideological unity has been promoted since the victory of National Socialism to an extent never reached before. Based upon this consideration, it must be deepened and strengthened more and more. This is the aim of the national socialistic education of our nation.

The military exploitation shall be accomplished through the new army.

The extent and the pace of the military exploitation of our strength cannot be too large or too rapid.

It is a major error to believe that on this point

any compromise or comparison with other necessities of life could come into being. However much the entire aspect of life of a nation should be a well-balanced one, some one-sided shiftings to the detriment of other, not so vital tasks, must be undertaken at certain periods. If we do not succeed in developing the German army, within the shortest period, to be the first army in the world with respect to training, setting-up of units, equipment and above all also in a spiritual education, Germany will be lost. Here the basic principle is that what was neglected in the months of peace cannot be made up for in centuries. Thus, all other desires have to be unconditionally subordinated to this task.

For this task means the life and the preservation of life, and all other desires - however much they might be comprehensible in other periods - are unimportant or even dangerous to the continuation of life and therefore are to be rejected. Posterity will not ask us some day according to which methods, considerations or opinions valid today we have carried out the rescue of the nation, but if we have carried it out. And it will be no excuse some day for our downfall if we refer at that time to the infallible methods which, unfortunately, caused our ruin.

Germany's Economic Situation

Just as the political movement in our nation has only one goal, the preservation of our existence, i.e. the securing of all spiritual and other prerequisites for the self maintenance of our nation, so the economy has also, only this identical goal. The nation does not live for the economy or for the leaders of the economy, for the economic or financial theories, but finance and economy, the leaders of the economy and all theories have to serve exclusively this struggle for the maintenance of our nation.

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But Germany's economic situation - briefly summarized - is the following:

1) We are over populated and our country does not yield the food we need.

2) If our nation has 6 or 7 millions unemployed, the food situation will be improved as a result of the non-existing purchasing power of these people.

It makes a difference of course if 6 millions people have 40 marks to spend in a month or 100 Marks.

It shall not be overlooked that this is a matter which concerns itself with one third of those people who have to earn their living, which means converted with respect to the entire population that, through the national - socialistic economic policy, approximately 20 million people gained an increase in their standard of living from a maximum average of 50 Marks a month to at least 100 to 120 Marks. This means an increased and comprehensible rush on the food market.

3) But on the other hand if there is no increase of labor, a high percentage of the nation must be gradually withdrawn from the body of the nation, as valuable factor, as a result of undernourishment. Therefore the most important task of our economic policy - despite the difficult food situation - is to see that the prerequisites for normal consumption are created through the incorporation of all Germans into the economic process.

4) Insofar as this consumption concerns items of general utility, it can be effected to a large extent by an increase of production. Insofar as this consumption affects the food market, it cannot be satisfied from the sources of the internal German economy. The reason is that the output of numerous products can be increased without difficulty but the yield of our agricultural production can no longer be substantially increased.

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Likewise it is impossible for us to produce artificially or otherwise to replace single raw materials which we do not possess in Germany.

5) It is however of no importance to state these facts again and again, i.e. to state that we need food or raw materials; what is decisive is to take those measures which can bring a final solution for the future and a temporary easing-up of conditions during the transition period.

6) The definitive solution lies in an extension of our living space, i.e. an extension of the raw materials and food basis of our nation. It is the task of the political leadership to solve this question at some future time.

7) The temporary easing-up of conditions can be found only within our present economy. In this instance, the following must be stated:

a) Since the German nation will be increasingly dependent upon imports for her food, and likewise certain raw materials also have to be supplied from abroad under all circumstances, all efforts have to be made in order to render possible this importation.

b) The increase of our own exports is theoretically possible but actually not very probable. Germany does not export to a political or economic vacuum, but into greatly disputed areas. Measured on the scale of the general international economic depression, our export trade has fallen - not only not more - but less than that of other nations and countries.

However, since the food import as a whole cannot be substantially reduced but rather rises, a balance must be found by other means.

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c) It is however impossible to utilize certain currencies designed for the purchase of raw materials for the import of food if the other branches of the German economy are not to receive an annihilating blow. But above all it is absolutely impossible to do this at the expenses of the national armament. I must reject here with the utmost vehemence the conception, according to which a limitation of national armaments, i.e. a limitation of the production of weapons and ammunition can bring about an "enrichment" in raw materials which eventually could be profitable to Germany in case of war. Such a conception is based upon a complete misunderstanding - to put it mildly - of the task and military requirements lying before us. Because even a successful saving of raw materials attained for instance through a limitation of the production of ammunitions, means only that we pile up these raw materials during a peace period in order to manufacture them only in case of war, i.e., we deprive ourselves of ammunition during the most critical months and we have instead the crude copper, lead or perhaps iron. But in this case it would be still better if the nation enter the war without having a single kilogram copper on stock but with well supplied ammunition dumps, than with empty ammunition dumps but so-called "enriched" raw material depots.

War makes possible the mobilization of even the last metal supplies. For this is then not an economic problem, but a question of will exclusively. And the national-socialistic leadership of the nation will have the will and also the determination and the severity necessary to solve these problems in case of war.

Much more important, however, is to prepare for the war during the peace. But moreover the following has to be stated in this respect:

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There is no preparation whatsoever of raw materials for the war nor is there any preparation of foreign currencies. It is often tried today to so present the situation that Germany entered the war in 1914 with well prepared quantities of raw material. This is a lie. No country is able to prepare in advance the quantities of raw materials required for a war if this war should last longer than, let us say, one year. But should a nation ever be in a position to prepare those quantities of raw materials for one year ahead, then its political, military and economic leadership merits hanging. For they are already stocking up the available copper and iron instead of turning out grenades. But Germany entered the World War without any supplies whatsoever. The apparent peace time supplies which were available at this time in Germany were more than compensated for and devaluated by the miserable war supplies of ammunition.

Besides, the quantities of war material required for a war are so large that an effective preparation of stocks for a long duration has never been realized in history.

As far as the securing of supplies by means of accumulation of foreign currencies is concerned it is obvious that:

1) War can devaluate at any time foreign currencies as far as they do not consist of gold
2) there is no guarantee at all during the war of realizing the transformation even of gold into raw materials. Germany still during the World War very large currency assels in numerous countries. But for these assets our wise leaders of political economy were not able to supply Germany with sufficient quantities of fuel, rubber, copper and tin. It is a ridiculous nonsense if somebody asserts the contrary. For this reason, and in order to secure the food supplies of our nation, the following compulsory tasks result:

It is not enough to establish from time to time a raw material or

a foreign currency balance, or to speak of a preparation of the war economy during peace time, but it is necessary to provide all those means for peace time food supply and above all for warfare, which can be secured through human energy and activity. Consequently I draw the following program for a final solution of our vital necessities:

1. Parallel with the military and political armament and mobilization of our nation, must occur the economic one and this in the same tempo, with the same determination and if necessary with the same ruthlessness. In the future the interests of individual gentlemen cannot play any part. There is only one interest, and that is the interest of the nation, and only one conception, which is that Germany must be brought politically and economically to the point of self-sufficiency.
2. For this purpose, foreign currency must be saved in all those fields where needs can be satisfied by German production, in order that it may be used for those necessities which under all circumstances can be fulfilled only by imports.
3. In this sense, the German fuel production must now be developed with the utmost speed and brought to the definitive completion within 18 months. This task must be handled and executed with the same determination as the waging of a war; since on its solution depends the future conduct of the war and not on a stocking up of gasoline.
4. The mass production of synthetic rubber must be also organized and secured with the same rapidity. The affirmation, that the procedures might not be quite determined and similar excuses must not be heard from now on. The question under discussion is not whether we will wait any longer, otherwise the time will be lost, and the hour of danger will take all of us unaware. Above all, it is not the task of the governmental

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economic institutions to rack their brains over production methods. This matter does not at all concern the Ministry of Economics. Either we have today a private economy, then it is its task to rack its brains about production methods, or we believe that the determination of the production methods is the task of government; then we do not need the private economy any longer.

5. The question of production costs of those raw materials is also of no importance, since it is still more profitable for us to produce expensive tires in Germany and utilize them, than to sell theoretically cheap tires, but for which the Minister of Economics cannot grant any foreign currency, which therefore cannot be produced because of the shortage of raw materials and consequently cannot be utilized. If indeed we are obliged to build up an internal economy in the autarchic sense - and we are obliged to do it, since the problem will certainly not be resolved through lamentations and the recognition of our needs for foreign currency - then the price of raw materials, individually considered, does not any longer play a decisive part. Furthermore, it is necessary to increase the German iron production to its utmost limits. The objection, that we are not able to produce a similarly cheap raw iron with the German ore which contains 26% of iron, as with the Swedish ores containing 45% of iron etc. is of no importance, since we were not asked what we would prefer to do, but what we can do. The objection, that in this case all German blast-furnaces will have to be transformed is also unimportant, and above all it does n o t concern the Ministry of Economics. The Ministry of Economics has only to set the tasks of the national economy, the private economy has to fullfil them. But if the private economy considers itself unable to do this, then the national-socialistic state will know by itself how to resolve the problem.

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Besides, during 1000 years Germany did not have any foreign iron ores. Even before the war, more German iron ores have been processed than during the time of our worst decline.

Nevertheless, if we still have the possibility of importing cheaper ores, then it is all right. The existence of the national economy and especially of the conduct of war - must not depend on this.

It is furthermore necessary to prohibit the distillation of potatoes into alcohol. The fuel must be gained from the earth and not from potatoes. Instead of this we have the duty to utilize any possible free farm area for the purpose of feeding humans or animals or of the cultivation of fibrous materials. Furthermore it is necessary to make the supply of industrial greases independent of the imports within the shortest time and to meet it with our coal. This problem is resolved chemically and it actually cries for its realization. The German economy will understand the new economic tasks or it will show itself incapable of existing any longer in this modern time during which the Soviet state builds up a gigantic plan.

But then not Germany will be ruined, but only some economists.

It is furthermore necessary to increase the extraction of other ores, without considering the cost, and specially to increase the production of light metals to its utmost limit, in order to find a substite material for certain and other metals.

Finally, it is also necessary for the armament, to utilize if possible already at this time those materials which will have to be and will be used in case of war instead of the precious metals. It is better to think over and resolve those problems during peace-time, than to wait for the next war, and to undertake only then, within the framework of the numerous tasks, those economic nations and methodilogical experiments.

In short; I deem it necessary that now with iron determination a 100% self-sufficiency be attained in all those fields where it is possible and that in this manner not only the national supply with these most important raw materials will become independent from foreign countries, but that thereby the foreign exchange will be saved which we need in peacetime for the import of our food. I want to emphasise in this connection that I see in these tasks the only possible economic mobilization there is, and not in a limitation of armament industries in peace time for the purpose of saving and accumulating raw materials for war.

In addition however, I deem it necessary to carry out at once a re-examination of the outstanding foreign exchange claims of German industry abroad. There is no doubt that the outstanding claims of our industry today are quite enormous. And there is also no doubt that this is to conceal partly the abominous intention to own for all eventualities certain reserves abroad which are thereby removed from internal seizure. I see in it a deliberate sabotage of national preservation or the defense of the Reich, respectively, and I therefore deem necessary the passage of two laws by the Reichstag.

1) A law providing capital punishment for industrial sabotage and

2) a law making Jewry in its entirety answerable for damages done to German industry and thereby to the German nation by individual members of this criminal group.

The only fulfillment of these tasks in the form of a several years plan, making our national economy independent from foreign countries, will make it possible to demand sacrifices of the German nation in the field of industry and food. For then the nation has a right to demand of its leadership to which it gives blind recognition, that it tackles these problems also in this field with

unheard of and resolute work and does not only talk about them, that it solves them and does not only register them:

Almost four precious years have passed now. There is no doubt that we could be completely independent from abroad already today in the field of fuel, crude rubber and partly also iron ore supplies. Just as we produce 700,000 or 800,000 tons of gasoline at the present time we could be producing three million tons. Just as we produce several thousand tons of rubber we could already be producing 70,000 or 80,000 tons per year. Just as we increased our iron ore production from 2½ million tons to seven million tons we could process 20 or 25 million tons of German iron ore and if necessary also 30 millions. One has had enough time now to find out what we cannot do. It is now necessary to carry out what we are able to do.

I herewith set the following task:

I. The German Army must be ready for combat within 4 years.

II. The German economy must be mobilized for war within 4 years.

This is to certify that this is a true copy of a document found in the files of Speer's ministry.

(sgd.) D. I. W. GOODE, Capt.

D. I. W. Goode, Capt. GS
E. P. E. S. F. I. A. T. (Br)

Certified True Copy of [redacted]
DR. JUR. HERBERT KRAUS
Professor of Jurisprudence.

Nuernberg, den 4. 6. 1946.

00126

Albert Speer August 22, 1945.

Adolf Hitler's memorandum concerning the tasks of the Four Year Plan - 1936

This memorandum was given personally to me by A.H. in 1944, with the following statement:
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He decided at that time to carry out a Four Year Plan and to put Goering in charge of it. On the occasion of Goering's appointment as the official in charge of the Four Year Plan he gave him this memorandum. There are only 3 copies, one of which he gave to me.

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Signature Counsel

Signature de l'avocat

Unterschrift des Verteidigers

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Germany

[illegible]

[illegible] Generally, [illegible] Germany and Italy, only Japan can be [illegible] world peril.

It is not the aim of this memorandum to prophesy the moment at which the untenable situation in Europe will reach the stage of open war.

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...

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[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Capability:

[illegible] capability is [illegible]. As the first, I would like to emphasize [illegible] ...tion [illegible]. The German nation politically [illegible], ideologically [illegible] and militarily well organized [illegible] the world's most valuable resistance factor [illegible]. The political leadership is secured by the National Socialist Party, the ideological unity has been promoted since the victory of National Socialism to a [illegible] never reached before. Based upon this consideration, it must be deepened and strengthened more and more. This is the aim of the national socialistic education of our nation.

The military exploitation shall be accomplished through the new army.

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It is a major error to believe that [illegible]

any compromise or comparison with other necessities of life could come into being. However much the entire aspect of life of a nation should be a well-balanced one, some one-sided shiftings to the detriment of other, not so vital tasks, must be undertaken at certain periods. <u>If we do not succeed in developing the German army within the shortest period, to be the first army in the world with respect to its training, setting-up of units, equipment and above all also its spiritual education, Germany will be lost.</u> Here the basic principle is that what was neglected in the months of peace cannot be made up for in centuries. Thus, all other desires have to be unconditionally subordinated to this task.

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<u>Germany's Economic Situation</u>

Just as the political movement in our nation has only one goal, the preservation of our existence, i.e. the securing of all spiritual and other prerequisites for the self maintenance of our nation, so the economy has also, only this identical goal. The nation does not live for the economy or for the leaders of the economy, for the economic or financial theories, but finance and economy, the leaders of the economy and all theories have to serve exclusively this struggle for the maintenance of our nation.

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Likewise it is impossible for us to produce artificiall[illegible] or oth[illegible] to replace single raw materials which we do not possess in Germany.

5) It is however of no importance to state these facts a[illegible], i.e. to state that we need food or raw materials; what is decisive is to take those measures which can bring a final solution for the future and a temporary easing-up of conditions during the transition period.

6) The definitive solution lies in an extension of our living space, i.e. an extension of the raw materials and food basis of our nation. It is the task of the political leadership to solve this question at some future time.

7) The temporary easing-up of conditions can be found only within our present economy. In this instance, the following must be stated:

a) Since the German nation will be increasingly dependent upon imports for her food, and likewise certain raw materials also have to be supplied from abroad under all circumstances, all efforts have to be made in order to render possible this importation.

b) The increase of our own exports is theoretically possible but actually not very probable. Germany does not export to a political or economic vacuum, but into greatly disputed areas. Measured on the scale of the general international economic [illegible], our export trade has fallen - not only [illegible] - but less than that of other nations and countries.

[illegible]ever, since the food import as a whole cannot be substantially reduced but rather rises, a balance must be found by other means.

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c) It is however impossible to utilize certain current [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] for [illegible] other branches of the German economy [illegible] limiting [illegible]. <u>But above all it is [illegible] of the [illegible] of the national armament.</u> [illegible] limitation of national armaments, i.e. a limitation [illegible] the production of [illegible] the munition [illegible] profitable to [illegible] [illegible] and military [illegible] [illegible] a limitation of the production of munition, [illegible] up [illegible] raw material [illegible] [illegible] only in [illegible] of munition [illegible] most critical [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in dumps [illegible].

[illegible]

- [illegible] -

[illegible] trying [illegible] quantities [illegible] these [illegible] quantities of raw [illegible] [illegible], the [illegible], military and [illegible] being [illegible] [illegible] turning [illegible] the world [illegible] This [illegible] this time [illegible] consumption [illegible].

Besides, the quantities of raw material required for a modern war are so large that an effective preparation of stocks for a long duration has never been realized in history

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2) there is no guarantee at all during the war of realizing the transformation even of gold into raw materials. Germany still during the World War very large currency assets in numerous countries. But for these assets our wise leaders of political economy were not able to supply Germany with sufficient quantities of fuel, rubber, copper and tin. It is a ridiculous nonsense if somebody asserts the contrary. For this reason, and in order to secure the food supplies of our nation, the following compulsory tasks result:

It is not enough to establish from time to time a raw material or

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[illegible]

[illegible] Germany [illegible] .

[illegible], [illegible] need for [illegible] under all circumstances can be fulfilled [illegible].

3. In this sense, the German fuel production must now be developed with the utmost speed and brought to [illegible] within [illegible] in 18 months. This task must be [illegible] with the same determination as the [illegible] the solution depends the future [illegible] and not on a stocking up of gasoline.

4. The [illegible] of synthetic rubber must be also organized and secured with the same rapidity. The affirmation, that the procedures might not be quite determined and similar excuses must not be heard from now on. The question under discussion is not whether we will wait any longer, otherwise the time will be lost, and the hour of danger will take all of us unaware. Above all, it is not the task of the governmental

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economic institutions to rack their brains over production methods. This matter does not at all concern the Ministry of Economics. Either we have today a private economy, then it is its task to rack its brains about production methods, or we believe that the determination of the production methods is the task of government; then we do not need the private economy any longer.

5. The question of production costs of those raw materials is also of no importance, since it is still more profitable for us to produce expensive tires in Germany and utilize them, then to sell theoretically cheap tires, but for which the Minister of Economics cannot grant any foreign currency, which therefore cannot be produced because of the shortage of raw materials and consequently cannot be utilized. If indeed we are obliged to build up an internal economy in the autarchic sense - and we are obliged to do it, since the problem will certainly not be resolved through lamentations and the recognition of our needs for foreign currency - then the price of raw materials, individually considered, does not any longer play a decisive part. Furthermore, it is necessary to increase the German iron production to its utmost limits. The objection, that we are not able to produce a similarly cheap raw iron with the German ore which contains 26% of iron, as with the Swedish ores containing 45% of iron etc. is of no importance, since we were not asked what we would prefer to do, but what we can do. The objection, that in this case all German blast-furnaces will have to be transformed is also unimportant, and above all it does not concern the Ministry of Economics. The Ministry of Economics has only to set the tasks of the national economy, the private economy has to fullfil them. But if the private economy considers itself unable to do this, then the national-socialistic state will know by itself how to resolve the problem.

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Besides, during 1000 years Germany did not have any foreign iron ores. Even before the war, more German iron ores have been processed than during the time of our worst decline.

Nevertheless, if we still have the possibility of importing cheaper ores, then it is all right. The existence of the national economy and especially of the conduct of war - must not depend on this.

It is furthermore necessary to prohibit the distillation of potatoes into alcohol. The fuel must be gained from the earth and not from potatoes. Instead of this we have the duty to utilize any possible free farm area for the purpose of feeding humans or animals or of the cultivation of fibrous materials. Furthermore it is necessary to make the supply of industrial greases independent of the imports within the shortest time and to meet it with our coal. This problem is resolved chemically and it actually cries for its realization. The German economy will understand the new economic tasks or it will show itself incapable of existing any longer in this modern time during which the Soviet state builds up a gigantic plan. But then not Germany will be ruined, but only some economists. It is furthermore necessary to increase the extraction of other ores, without considering the cost, and specially to increase the production of light metals to its utmost limit, in order to find a substite material for certain and other metals. Finally, it is also necessary for the armament, to utilize if possible already at this time those materials which will have to be and will be used in case of war instead of the precious metals. It is better to think over and resolve those problems during peace-time, than to wait for the next war, and to undertake only then, within the framework of the numerous tasks, those economic notions and methodilogical experiments.

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In short: I deem it necessary that now with iron determination a 100% self-sufficiency be attained in all those fields where it is possible and that in this manner not only the national supply with these most important raw materials will become independent from foreign countries, but that thereby the foreign exchange will be saved which we need in peacetime for the import of our food. I want to emphasize in this connection that I see in these tasks the only possible economic mobilization there is, and not in a limitation of armament industries in peace time for the purpose of saving and accumulating raw materials for war.

In addition however, I deem it necessary to carry out at once a re-examination of the outstanding foreign exchange claims of German industry abroad. There is no doubt that the outstanding claims of our industry today are quite enormous. And there is also no doubt that this is to conceal partly the abominous intention to own for all eventualities certain reserves abroad which are thereby removed from internal seizure. I see in it a deliberate sabotage of national preservation or the defense of the Reich, respectively, and I therefore deem necessary the passage of two laws by the Reichstag.

1) a law providing capital punishment for industrial sabotage and
2) a law making Jewry in its entirety answerable for damages done to German industry and thereby to the German nation by individual members of this criminal group.

The only fulfillment of these tasks in the form of a several years plan, making our national economy independent from foreign countries, will make it possible to demand sacrifices of the German nation in the field of industry and food. For then the nation has a right to demand of its leadership to which it gives blind recognition, that it tackles these problems also in this field with

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unheard of and resolute work and does not only talk about them, that it solves them and does not only register them:

Almost four precious years have passed now. There is no doubt that we could be completely independent from abroad already today in the field of fuel, crude rubber and partly also iron ore supplies. Just as we produce 70,000 or 800,000 tons of gasoline at the present time we could be producing three million tons. Just as we produce several thousand tons of rubber we could already be producing 70,000 or 80,000 tons per year. Just as we increased our iron ore production from 2½ million tons to seven million tons we could process 20 or 25 million tons of German iron ore and if necessary also 30 millions. One has had enough time now to find out what we cannot do. It is now necessary to carry out what we are able to do.

I herewith set the following task:

I. The German Army must be ready for combat within 4 years.

II. The German economy must be mobilized for war within 4 years.

This is to certify that this is a true copy of a document found in the files of Speer's ministry.

(sgd.) D. I. W. GOODE, Capt.

D. I. W. Goode, Capt. GS

E. I. E. S. F. I. A. T. (Pr)

Certified True Copy of ~~Translation~~

DR. JUR. HEYNERT KRAUS

Professor of Jurisprudence.

Nuernberg, den 4. 6. 1946.

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LITTERA SCRIPTA MANET
1934